

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of the claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

**1. (Currently Amended)** A method for writing memory sectors in individually-deletable memory blocks (SB), comprising a number of memory sectors, whereby access to the physical sectors is achieved by means of an allocation table (ZT) for address conversion of a logical address (LA) into a physical block address (RBA) and a physical sector address (RSA), and whereby when a sector write command is to be carried out, which relates to an already written sector, the writing takes place to an alternative memory block (AB) by means of an altered address conversion, wherein the writing processes for sectors ~~in the alternative memory block~~ are carried out sequentially one by one to adjacent sectors of the alternative memory block (AB) and the position of the relevant sector in the alternative block (AB) is stored in a sector table.

**2. (Currently Amended)** The method according to claim 1, wherein the altered address conversion is carried out by means of a data record with a physical block address (RBA) and ~~at~~ the sector table in the internal storage of a memory controller.

**3. (Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 1, wherein the sector table is organized as an index table (IT), wherein the physical sector address (RSA) serves as an index and the valid sector position in the alternative block (AB) is indicated at the corresponding position in the table.

4. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 3, wherein a highest possible value assigned to a sector address (RSA) in the index table (IT) indicates that a corresponding sector remains unchanged in the original memory block (SB).

5. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 1, wherein the sector table is organized as a search table (ST), each table entry of which indicates the physical sector address (RSA) with the corresponding valid sector position in the alternative block (AB).

6. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 5, wherein the search table (ST), is sorted by physical sector addresses (RSA).

7. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 1, wherein the position of the sector within the alternative block (AB) is also stored in the administrative part of the sector.

8. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 7, wherein the sector table of a block is reconstructed from the sector positions stored in the administrative part when the memory system is restarted.

**9. (Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 8, wherein when restarting, the sector position with the highest position number is registered in the sector table.

**10. (Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 3, wherein a memory block contains 256 sectors and the corresponding index table (IT) has 32 bytes.

**11. (Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 5, wherein a memory block contains 256 sectors and the corresponding search table (ST) has 32 bytes.

**12. (Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 1, wherein, as soon as the sector table is filled, a new alternative block is searched for, to which the valid sectors from the original memory block, together with those from the previous alternative block, are then copied.

**13. (Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 12, wherein the new alternative block is registered in the allocation table as the original memory block and the previous memory- and alternative blocks are cleared for deletion.

**14. (Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 1, wherein in the allocation table, a strategy indicator is carried along with each logical block

address, indicating whether a search table, marked as “sector mask”, or an index table, marked as “sector table”, have last been used for this logical block address.

**15. (Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 14, wherein the strategy indicator is initialised with a mark “sector mask”.

**16. (Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 15, wherein if the memory system is formatted as a FAT file system, the memory blocks are initialised with a mark “sector table”.

**17. (Previously Presented)** The method according to claim 14, wherein if only a few sectors have been written to the alternative block system, and one of these blocks is to be rewritten, the administration of the alternative block is switched from “sector mask” to “sector table”.

**18. (Currently Amended)** A method for writing memory sectors in individually-deletable memory blocks (SB), comprising a number of memory sectors, whereby access to the physical sectors is achieved by means of an allocation table (ZT) for address conversion of a logical address (LA) into a physical block address (RBA) and a physical sector address (RSA), the method comprising:

writing data to an alternative memory block (AB) by means of an altered address conversion when a sector write command is to be carried out to an already written sector, wherein the step of writing for sectors in the alternative memory block

are carried out sequentially one by one to adjacent sectors of the alternative memory block (AB); and

storing the position of the relevant sector in the alternative block (AB) in a sector table.